

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 19 of 1892.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 12th May 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	Qamar Sandila (Hardoi),	Qamar-ul-din ...	For February ...	9th May ...	400 copies.
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
2	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yáqúb Khán ...	1st May ...	7th " ...	200 "
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
3	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-dín ...	1st ...	7th ...	45 "
4	Indian Graphic ...	Lucknow ...	Maharaj Krishn ...	30th April ...	10th April ...	150 "
5	Mufid-i-Am ...	Agra ...	Qádir Ali Khán ...	1st May ...	7th " ...	" ...
<i>Weekly.</i>						
6	Agra Akhbár ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Hussain ...	7th ...	8th May ...	200 copies.
7	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	Meerut ...	Mugarnab Hussain Khán.	2nd " ...	8th " ...	65 "
8	Klám-i-Taswír ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	20th April ...	7th " ...	300 "
9	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Ghalam Sa'íd ...	4th May ...	9th " ...	" ...
10	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kidum Láli ...	7th " ...	11th " ...	150 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
11	Káid	... Lucknow	Ashraf Ali ...	6th May ...	7th May ...	250 copies.
12	Cawnpore Gazette	... Cawnpore	Harmá Singh ...	1st & 23rd April	11th " ...	450 "
13	Dabihá-i-Qáimári	... Bareilly	Thákur Prásad ...	30th April & 7th May	6th & 11th " ...	250 "
14	Dabihá-i-Sikandari	... Rámpur	Muhammad Hussain,	9th May ...	11th May ...	446 "
15	Fitráh	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	8th " ...	12th " ...	500 "
16	Hindustání	... Lucknow	Gangá Prasád Varmá,	4th " ...	6th " ...	300 "
17	Jám-i-Jamshed	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	24th April ...	7th " ...	150 "
18	Káyasth Reformer	... Bareilly	Thakur Prasád ...	30th April & 7th May	6th & 11th " ...	300 "
19	Matla-i-Núr	... Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar ...	7th May ...	10th " ...	50 "
20	Manj-i-Narbadda	... Hoshangabad	Abdul Karim ...	" " ...	11th " ...	200 "
21	Násim-i-Agra	... Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	" " ...	10th " ...	450 "
22	Násir-i-Hind	..."	Muhammad Ali ...	8th " ...	11th " ...	40 "
23	Núr-ul-Anwár	... Cawnpore	Abdul Hamíd ...	30th April & 7th May,	6th & 10th " ...	196 "
24	Oudh Punch	... Lucknow	Sajjád Husain ...	5th May ...	8th " ...	450 "
25	Rahbar	... Moradabad	Partáp Kishun ...	1st & 9th May ...	6th & 12th " ...	160 "
26	Riás-ul-Akhbár	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	8th " ...	12th " ...	325 "
27	Rohilkhand Punch	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	24th April ...	7th " ...	150 "
28	Shula-i-Túr	... Cawnpore	Prabhu Dayal, Bhár-	5th May ...	" " ...	100 "
29			gaw.			
30	Sitára-i-Hind	... Moradabad	Banwári Lál ...	4th " ...	10th " ...	125 "
31	Tohfa-i-Hind	... Bijnor	Jairáj Singh ...	6th " ...	11th " ...	304 "
	Tuti-i-Hind	... Meerut	Sajjád Husain ...	30th April ...	6th " ...	150 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
32	Oudh Akhbár	... Lucknow	Sheo Prasád ...	6th May to 12th May,	6th to 12th " ...	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
33	Aligarh Institute Gazette	... Aligarh	Alfín-ul-láh ...	7th May ...	8th " ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
34	Bhárat Jiwan	... Benares	Rám Krishn, Varma,	9th May ...	11th " ...	1,500 copies.
35	Pravág Samáchár	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth ...	5th " ...	7th " ...	400 "
36	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar	... Udaipur	Ashyáchálak Dán ...	2nd " ...	6th " ...	100 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
37	Hindustán	... Kálé kánkár (Partábgarh),	Deva Charan Sharma,	5th to 11th " ...	6th to 12th " ...	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
38	Káshi Patríká	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	6th May ...	9th " ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
39	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	Mahávír Prasád ...	30th April ...	12th " ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
40	Subodh Sindhu	... Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	4th May ...	7th " ...	250 "
GORKHA.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
41	Bhárat Jiwan	... Benares	Rám Krishn, Varma,	6th " ...	10th " ...	600 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st May, says that some newspapers are ready to abuse the Russian Government in season and out of season. They complain that the Jews have been

Disabilities of Jews in Russia.
excluded from the Russian naval force and are ineligible for appointment to any of the high posts. No Jew is enrolled as an advocate even if he has passed the necessary examination. The Jews are even required to pay special taxes. If it be the duty of a well-wisher of the British Government to decry Russian rule, justly or unjustly, the newspapers above referred to are perfectly justified in doing so. But the fact is that invidious distinctions of race are made in every country. Although the British Government is famous for its justice and liberality, natives are not admitted by it to the higher ranks of the public service in spite of its repeated promises, nor are they allowed to join volunteer corps. Some of them are appointed Judges, but not empowered to try European offenders, and special taxes are levied from them. Hence it would be unwise to denounce any Government for making distinctions of race among its subjects.

RAHBAR.
May 1st, 1892.

2. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th May, contains a cartoon in which the cost of the frontier defences is represented as a tall man carrying a large stick and trampling people underfoot. On either side of him are seated two women, marked Wealth and Low Prices, with their heads cast down in grief. The man says:—"Let any one be dissatisfied or trampled upon, I do not care."

OUDH PUNCH.
May 5th, 1892.

3. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th May, observes that General Azam-ul-din Khán was very unpopular with all classes of men at Rámpur. The relatives of the ruling prince looked upon him as an intruder and were jealous of his elevation to the post of prime minister. Moreover, he created general discontent by his high-handed proceedings and fell a victim to popular displeasure. A commission has been appointed to try the men accused of implication in his murder, but it is improbable that the culprits will be identified and brought to justice. (A correspondent of the *Rahbar*, Moradabad, of the 9th May, also refers to the unpopularity of the General at Rámpur, and observes that Messrs. Berrill and Hoskins, Dr. Freyer and the Commissioner of Rohilkhand have admitted the general odium which he had incurred. The writer points out that the General and Nawáb Safdar Ali Khán were on most friendly terms with each other.)

AZAD.
May 6th, 1892.

4. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st May, says that the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Straight took exception to the proceeding of Mr. Justice Mahmood, who had twice remanded a case to a District Court, remarking that it was very easy for a Judge of the High Court to go on remanding a case until the subordinate Court passed a judgment in accordance with his wishes. But repeated remands are very common things at Rámpur. The Supreme Court remands cases three or four times and appears to be unwilling to decide them itself, while the subordinate Courts adhere to the orders already passed by them. Suitors get disgusted at the delay and withdraw cases. What does the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court think of this? The *Rahbar* could publish a list of such cases if the Local Government or Major Vincent wanted it.

RAHBAR.
May 1st, 1892.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st and 23rd April, received on the 11th

Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the water-works at Cawnpore.

May, referring to the laying of the foundation stone of the Cawnpore water-works by Sir Auckland Colvin on 10th March, observes that Babu Sidh Gopal, on behalf of the Municipal Board, presented the address in which the water-works were represented as calculated to promote the welfare of the citizens, and His Honor was thanked.

Babu Sidh Gopal had taken the lead in opposing the scheme and had even published two pamphlets against it. The citizens were surprised at his sudden change of front; but being a landholder and Honorary Magistrate, and living at a place which is under the rule of Mr. Wright and Sir Auckland Colvin, he had no other course open to him. However, there can hardly be two opinions that the

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
April 1st and 23rd,
1892.

presentation of the address did not suit him. He declared in his address that the opposition of some members of the Board was due to the belief that the taxation necessitated by the project would press heavily on the people and to the pressure of local public opinion. But what has now led him to imagine that the taxation will not be felt as heavy and that there has been a change in public opinion? In laying the foundation stone of the water-works His Honor really laid the foundation stone of the ruin of Cawnpore and imposed an additional heavy burden on the people. When His Honor and other gentlemen left the *Pandal* in order that a photograph might be taken in a group, His Honor went over to Pandit Prithi Nath and took him with him. Though the members of the Board have been conciliated and have abandoned opposition, the citizens are generally as dissatisfied as ever, and consider the measure injurious to them. If the opposition to the water-works were due to any false prejudice, the editor would be the first man to condemn it. An improvement in the sanitary arrangements at Cawnpore is much needed, but there is no scarcity of comparatively pure water at that place for drinking purposes. The provision of a better supply of water will undoubtedly improve the public health to some extent, but the supply, being very expensive, will do more harm than good. When people have been reduced to poverty and are groaning under heavy taxation and an abnormal rise in prices has increased their distress, it is cruel to make any addition to their burdens. His Honor blows hot and cold in the same breath. On the one hand, Sir Auckland Colvin says "if the Government shows itself oppressive, if it seeks to carry out measures condemned by the universal opinion of the country, if it disregards your most cherished opinions and privileges, if it declines to listen to you or to receive any expression of your views, make by all means a firm stand against the Government." On the other hand, His Honor abuses the opponents of his water-supply projects and their advisers. Can the levy of octroi duties on grain and other new taxes be justifiable when famine rates prevail in the country and a large portion of the population has to put up with insufficient quantities of food? Is not public opinion opposed to new taxation schemes? When the representatives of the people on the Municipal Board protested against the water-supply project, they were threatened with the abolition of the Board. Is this what is meant by respecting the most cherished opinions and privileges of the people? Sir Auckland Colvin even endeavours to foment mutual disputes among the people. He says "if in these circumstances you make a stand, let it be, I pray you, against those to whose foolish counsels I refer." It is to be regretted that Anglo-Indian officers have lately been creating dissensions and setting race against race. An Anti-Congress movement is set on foot; and orders are issued for the regulation of the Dasahra and the Muharram, which tend to encourage rather than check disputes. One Governor slights the Musalmáns in praising the Sikhs while another congratulates the Musalmáns on their being idol-breakers. Sometimes a Governor tries to poison the minds of the Oudh talíqdárs against educated men; and so forth. Sir Auckland Colvin's speeches at the opening of the Lady Dufferin Hospital and the laying of the foundation stone of the water-works at Cawnpore are open to the same charge. His Honor thanked the men who supported the water-supply scheme, but railed at others who opposed it in accordance with the wishes of the citizens. Such a policy is injurious to Government as well as to the people.

Rahbar.
May 1st, 1892.

6. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st May, observes that the way in which

Sir Auckland Colvin has forced his water-supply schemes on Municipal Boards against their will shows

that the British Government is more despotic than the old Indian rulers, and quotes some sentences from His Honor's speech at the laying of the foundation stone of the Cawnpore water-works. The *Rahbar* then says that the new water-works being springs of the Water of Life, all hospitals and dispensaries may now be abolished without any difficulty, and European druggists told to return to their homes. The inhabitants of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra and Allahabad, who have been freed from all fear of death or sickness, have good cause to be thankful to His Honor, but the difficulty is that they have no food and cannot afford to pay the taxes. Their real want was food and not water. His Honor told his audience at Cawnpore that they would soon wonder how they could have lived so long without such pure water, and that the burden of taxation would be felt less and less. To be sure, any man who uses that water will obtain a perpetual loss of

life. As regards the fiscal burdens being felt less and less, what cannot be avoided must be endured. But if Sir Auckland Colvin's pay were reduced, His Honor would not think so lightly of his loss.

7. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th May, observes that Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the ^{Sir Auckland Colvin's speech at the} opening of ^{Mugdars' School, Lucknow.} the school established at Lucknow for the education of the sons of taluqdárs, was really a very shrewd one, but that he will draw attention only to four important sentences. His Honor said :—"As in that college you have been supplanted by men of no special advantages either of birth or fortune, but endowed with industry and patient resolution, so you will gradually find yourselves supplanted in political life by similar classes. The position which has been offered you by Government will, owing to your own absence of effort, be lost to you and the influence in public affairs and that voice in advising Government about matters which specially interest you, and which should be peculiarly your own, will be lost." Hence it would seem that Government has no respect for taluqdárs. If a sweeper's son acquires an English education, Government will respect him more than them. How can they be expected to advise Government after receiving an English education? Other educated people who offer advice are accused of sedition and threatened with imprisonment. His Honor told the taluqdárs that men should be ready to carry out the wishes of a Government which they desired to uphold. This was really very sound advice. Flattery or subservience is a great thing. If a man gains the good-will of the authorities by flattery, he is sure to get on in the world. What has become of the English love of freedom? It is surprising that an Englishman should openly enjoin flattery. The old oriental rulers also required their subjects to carry out their wishes. The giving of advice is one thing and the carrying out of wishes another. Such men are generally appointed Members of the Legislative Councils who are deaf and dumb to all practical purposes and blindly vote with the President. Nothing could be more preposterous than His Honor's remark that if the taluqdárs sent their sons to the new school for education, they would acquire self-control and manly independence. Natives, being destined to be slaves, have nothing to do with manly independence. All their independence and firmness consist in flattering officers, paying taxes and subscriptions and giving feasts to the authorities. The taluqdárs who receive an English education are not expected to join the Congres-sionists, but to assist in circumventing and undermining the people. His Honor's speech was a very clear exposition of his views.

OUDH PUNCH.
May 5th, 1892.

8. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th May, observes that general dissatisfaction has been expressed by the native press at the recent resolution of the Government of India regarding the formation of the Provincial Service. The formation of the Statutory Civil Service in 1877 was proclaimed with a flourish of trumpets, and natives were assured that one-sixth of the high appointments would be reserved for the members of that service, who would be eligible for every office, but whose pay would be two-thirds of that of European Civilians. It will be remembered that the Governor-General, who formed the service, himself observed that Government defrauded natives. Only 50 Statutory Civilians have been appointed during the last 14 years, while according to the proportion fixed by the Government of India, their number should have been 156. Again most of them are employed as Assistant Commissioners, only one or two having been appointed Judges and one or two made Officiating Collectors. Natives complain that they have been deprived of 156 appointments by the new resolution, but they never actually got these appointments. As regards promises, it is well known how far Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 has been carried out. Even Dadabhai Naoroji has been disheartened by the breach of promises on the part of Government. If a native happens to use strong language in an unguarded moment, he is accused of disloyalty. (The *Rakbar*, Moradabad, of the 9th May, publishes the same article in its editorial column without acknowledgment.)

HINDUSTÁNI.
May 4th, 1892.

9. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th May, referring to the same resolution, says that natives should congratulate themselves that Government is ready to accede to their wishes and is more and more largely employing them in the higher ranks of the public service. The Musalmáns should be up and doing. If they desire to benefit by Government patronage, they should acquire a sound English education.

AZAD.
May 6th, 1892.

The same.

Hindoox.
May 5th, 1892.

10. The *Hindustán* (Kalkankar), of the 5th May, refers to some of the recommendations made by the Police Committee for the reform of the police force, expressing approval of them; but complains that corruption and other evils prevail among the police officials to a fearful extent. The best way of checking those evils is by granting people general permission to expose police officials, who misbehave themselves, in newspapers, or to report them to the proper authorities. If on enquiry any reports turn out to be unfounded, the men making the reports should not be liable to any punishment.

Tari-i-Hind.
April 30th, 1892.

11. The *Tari-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th April, referring to the rumour Urdu-knowing Deputy Collectors, that the Board of Revenue desires to debar Urdu-North-Western Provinces and Oudh knowing Deputy Collectors from further promotion, protests against the proposal on the ground that they do more work, write better judgments and are more respectful and obliging than others who have received an English education. An Urdu-knowing Deputy Collector always speaks to the Collectors and even to Assistant Magistrates with joined hands, acquiesces in every word which falls from their lips, and is ready to do their private work and even occasionally to present trays of fruit. Hence it would be unjust to deprive him of promotion.

Mir-i-Nimroz.
May 7th, 1892.

12. The *Mir-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 7th May, does not think that the cultivation of land can be carried on in this country with horses instead of oxen. Ponies of small value would be quite useless, while cultivators who, as a rule, are deeply involved in poverty, cannot afford to buy horses at Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 each, and to feed them. Oxen work very hard and live on straw or chaff. They are employed in ploughing, husking corn, drawing wagons, carrying burdens, and so forth, and their dung is turned into manure or used as fuel. Kine supply milk. Hence horses do not appear to be so useful to cultivators as oxen.

Hilat-i-Hind.
April, 1892.

13. The *Hilat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for April, advertizing to the case of a European Professor in the Dacca College, who was fined Rs. 50 by the Joint Magistrate for abusing and assaulting a police constable, complains that a Joint Magistrate at Allahabad is also in the habit of abusing and ill-treating people, and is sure to be hauled up before a Criminal Court by some man sooner or later. Native newspapers are accused in some quarters of using indecent language, but European Professors and Magistrates are worse sinners than they in this respect.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE,
April 23rd, 1892.

14. A correspondent of the *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd April, referring to the complaint published in the *Cawnpore Gazette* of pore-district, the 8th January, regarding the alleged ill-treatment of the inhabitants of Gourilakha village by the Police Sub-Inspector at Bithur (see page 20 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for week ending 21st January 1892), and to the inquiry made into the matter by the Magistrate on the 21st March, observes that the inquiry has not yet led to any satisfactory results. The eleven witnesses called by the editor to prove the truth of the charges were secretly threatened with revenge by the Sub-Inspector. He has already commenced carrying out the threat and has falsely and maliciously instituted a criminal prosecution against Bandi Din Tiwari, one of the men who had given evidence against him.

KHID.
May 6th, 1892.

15. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 6th May, expresses satisfaction that the Local Government did not sanction the proposals of the Lucknow Municipal Board regarding the increase in duties levied on cloth and animals intended for slaughter, and hopes that the Board's recommendation for the introduction of the wheat tax will also be rejected, inasmuch as such a tax would affect the poorer classes, who are in great distress. The duties on liquor and other such things might be increased without any difficulty.

JUBILEE PAPER.
May 1st, 1892.

16. A local correspondent of the *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, complains that the introduction of any new taxes on account of the water-works will greatly increase the miseries of the people, whose condition is already miserable enough. There is no scarcity of potable water at Lucknow and no new supply is needed. But if government generously desires to provide a better supply, it should do so at its own expense.

without throwing any additional burdens on the over-weighted tax-payers. The writer regrets that Municipal Commissioners are only too ready to support all measures proposed by the authorities, in utter disregard of the injurious effects of such measures on the people, and warns electors to be more careful in giving votes in future. Sayyid Nazir Hussain, taluqdár of Ahimana, who is a very conscientious man, has resigned his seat on the Board, probably because he does not like to be a party to the new scheme of taxation.

17. The *Jubilee Paper* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, complains that lists showing the names of men assessed under the Income Tax Act, the amounts to be paid, and the date of payment, are put up in streets; and that if any man does not pay the tax by the fixed date, he is required to pay double the amount. Manifestly this system of giving notice is very unsatisfactory. The native shopkeepers, not being generally acquainted with Urdu, cannot read the lists, nor do busy people care to look at papers put up in streets. Moreover, according to native ideas, the proclamation of a man's name in the above way is a disgrace to him. Under these circumstances it would be well if every tax-payer were served with a separate notice, giving the amount of the tax and the date of payment. If a man still fails to pay the tax on the fixed date, he may be fined.

18. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th May, complains that in Bilari, Chandauli and other places in the Moradabad district the income tax assessments are being largely raised by the new tahsildár. The owners of sugar manufactories have been exposed to heavy losses this year, but still they are required to pay large amounts on account of the income tax.

19. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 5th May, states that the criminal prosecution instituted by a foolish "nigger" against Mr. McMinn of Lahore, on the charge of the latter having killed his peacock, was dismissed on the ground that the bird had accidentally been killed by Mr. King and not by the accused. On the other hand, the complainant was convicted of having brought a false and malicious charge against the accused and fined Rs. 10. He was not even allowed to call his witnesses before the Court. He was really very foolish for having prosecuted a European for killing his peacock, when he knows very well that some natives are shot down every year like game by Europeans, with perfect impunity.

20. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th May, on the authority of its Jhánsi correspondent, states that a Hindu boy 12 years of age, who is an orphan, was lately brought to the police station at Jhánsi. Haidar Ali Khán, Sub-Inspector of Police, applied to the Magistrate for the boy being made over to him for support. Evidently he would make a slave of him. But Mr. Jackson ordered the proclamation of a public notice, and told the Sub-Inspector that the boy would be made over to him if no Hindu applicant came forward in the course of 15 days. An application was made by Munshi Hoti Lál, Ahmad, to whom the lad was given, and thus saved from being turned into a slave. There is a standing order of the Local Government to the effect that the District Magistrates should send all poor orphans to the Bareilly Orphanage. The Magistrates should carry out the order and save poor children from being ruined for life.

21. The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th April, advertizing to the case of Babu Ganga Prasád Varma, observes that it is to be regretted that Munshi Nawal Kishore, C. I. E., proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbár*, should have played the spy upon a fellow journalist, and that the accused should have been so heavily fined by the City Magistrate for a trifling offence. But it is a matter of satisfaction that Colonel Newbery, who is famous for his justice and impartiality, has reduced the fine to Rs. 5.

22. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 6th May, expresses satisfaction at the reduction by the Sessions Judge of the fine inflicted on Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma, under Act XXV of 1867, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, and observes that as the omission to give the name of the press

JUBILEE PAPER.
May 1st, 1892.

OUDH PUNCH.
May 5th, 1892.

OUDH PUNCH.
May 5th, 1892.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
May 7th, 1892.

TÚTI-I-HIND.
April 30th, 1892.

AZÁD.
May 6th, 1892.

on the manifesto was due to an oversight, the Munshi should have been let off with a mere warning.

HINDUSTÁN.
May 4th, 1892.

Mr. Barber, Survey Department,
Madras, punished for embezzlement.

23. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 4th May, refers to the case of Mr. Barber, late Deputy Superintendent of the Survey Department in Madras, who has been convicted of embezzlement of Government money and sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Madras High Court; and observes that his counsel recommended him to mercy on the ground, among other things, that he supported his mother and sister, who are widows. It would appear that for an Englishman to support his mother and sister is an unusual thing and entitled to special praise. The recommendation had the desired effect on the Judges, who praised the accused, and sentenced him to only three months' imprisonment for such a grave offence.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDUSTÁN.
May 6th, 1892.

Indian Councils Bill.

24. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 6th May, advertiring to Mr. Curzon's declaration, in reply to Mr. Schwann's objection to the Indian Councils Bill, that election was admissible under sub-section 4 of clause 1 of the Bill, and that election should be introduced gradually, observes that the permissive provisions of parliamentary statutes and permissive instructions of the Secretary of State in other matters have not yet been carried out. There is therefore reason to fear that the new Bill may be allowed to remain a dead letter so far as the elective principle is concerned. It is difficult to understand that a Viceroy will voluntarily frame rules regarding the election of Members of his Council and forward them to the Secretary of State for approval, when he knows very well that the elected Members are sure to criticize Government measures from an opponent's point of view. Hence it would be well if provision were expressly made for election in the Bill. The half-hearted measure in its present shape is not calculated to remove popular dissatisfaction and stop further agitation.

IV.—RAILWAY.

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
May 7th, 1892.

Grievances of third class railway passengers.

25. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 7th May, thanks Government for the introduction of railways, which afford great facilities for communication, but complains that frequent collisions occur causing heavy loss of life and property; and that, although the third class passengers contribute a very large portion of the railway revenues, they are exposed to great inconvenience. The carriages are over-crowded, satisfactory arrangements have not been made for the supply of water, the rates of fare are rather high, and passengers obtain tickets with difficulty and are ill-treated by railway officials. If a man loses his ticket or over-travels through ignorance or by an oversight, he is prosecuted and severely dealt with. Government should inquire into the railway management and redress all grievances.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

CAWPUR GAZETTE.
April 23rd, 1892.

Professional cheats at Cawnpore.

26. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 23rd April, received on 11th May, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that one Hinga, a native of Andhnán, Sidholi, Sitapur district, who went to Cawnpore to buy cotton thread, was taken by one Baldeo, son of Kunj Bihari, to a house where he was told by Baldeo that he could get thread cheaper than at any other place. The house was well furnished, and two respectable-looking men were seated on a carpet with a number of ledgers before them. Hinga was shown a sample of thread and the rate was settled. Hinga paid Ru. 60, but when he asked for the thread, he was forcibly turned out of the house. The case is under police investigation. Several cases of this kind occurred before at Cawnpore. The authorities should take steps to check the evil.

27. The Jhánsi correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th May, complains
 Prostitution and sale of meat at Jhánsi. that as prostitutes live in every part of the city, they
 generally fall in love with them and are ruined. Moreover, native soldiers pay
 frequent visits to the city on account of the prostitutes, and insult respectable women
 whom they come across in the streets. Hence the prostitutes had better be expelled
 from the city and ordered to reside in some remote place. It is to be regretted
 that, in spite of the memorial submitted by the citizens, the sale of meat and fish at
 the Guzri-bazar has not yet been forbidden.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
 May 7th, 1892.

ALLAHABAD,
 The 16th May 1892. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
 Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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and the *Leptothrix* genus. The *Leptothrix* genus is a large one, containing many species, and it is difficult to determine exactly which species is present in any given sample. The most common species is *L. haemorrhoa*, which is found throughout the world. Other species include *L. longa*, *L. pallida*, and *L. mucosa*. The *Leptothrix* genus is a large one, containing many species, and it is difficult to determine exactly which species is present in any given sample. The most common species is *L. haemorrhoa*, which is found throughout the world. Other species include *L. longa*, *L. pallida*, and *L. mucosa*.

Copy Laboratory of the University of Illinois

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